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SUPERSTITION WILDERNESS RECREATION IMPACT INVENTORY FINAL REPORT 2005-2007

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Superstition Wilderness
Recreation Impact Inventory
Final Report
2005-2007

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Introduction

Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, contains two very significant wilderness areas, Superstition Wilderness and Four Peaks Wilderness. Beyond the exquisite wilderness resources contained within each area, there are two critical factors related to each of the wilderness areas: (1) they are both easily accessible to the 6th largest metropolitan area in the United States, and (2) they are both located in critical desert habitat which is easily impacted by excessive human use. The current project was designed to address the status of recreation impacts along trails within one of these significant areas, the Superstition Wilderness Area.

The Superstition Wilderness Area was originally designated in 1939 and expanded to its present size in 1984. Its current size is 160,200 acres and it contains 180 miles of trail, a number of campsites, a variety of climbing sites, and 60,000-75,000 visitors per year. Clearly, protection of the resource base of this extraordinary wilderness area is a primary goal of Tonto National Forest.

Project Foundation

This project was based on the planning approach entitled the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC). While LAC includes nine detailed steps for implementation, there are four broad concepts which embody the planning approach.

The first concept of LAC is: specification of acceptable and achievable resource and social conditions. Basically, this concept addresses the question: what do you want in the area or on the site or what are your desired conditions for the area? While this project did not directly address this step of LAC, it did provide assistance in determining standards for recreation site variables through an on-going monitoring system.

The second concept of LAC is: analysis of the relationship between existing conditions and those judged acceptable. In essence, what do you currently have in the area or on-site? This concept includes baseline inventory for both social and physical conditions and the corresponding comparison with desired conditions. The current project directly addressed the assessment of physical impacts due to recreational use through a baseline inventory. The baseline recreation impact data for Superstition Wilderness was collected with the goal of creating a sustainable recreation environment through impact control.

The third concept of LAC is: identification of management actions judged to best achieve desired conditions. The question addressed is how will management proceed based on physical and social site information to achieve desired conditions.

The final concept of LAC is: determining the need for managerial actions based on site use. Basically, how do you know if and when change occurs (positive or negative) if there is no systematic approach to documenting site impacts? This final step involves an on-going monitoring program of both physical and social conditions.

Goals of the Project

The primary goal of the project was to complete a "Rapid Site Inventory" (RSI) of physical impacts due to recreation. The rapid site inventory methodology allows for a quick site assessment of 90-95% of all sites within the wilderness area with primarily absence/presence variable responses. In total, an average of 10 minutes per site is estimated with the rapid site

inventory protocol. The variable list for the Superstition Wilderness project is contained in Appendix I. For the Superstition Wilderness project, base on managerial input, there were a variety of quantitative assessment variables in addition to the standard presence/absence variables. In addition to site impact variables, GPS coordinates and digital images were collected for each site in the inventory. Finally, due to the fragile nature of the desert environment, the study included an assessment of the availability of campfire fuel resources in the Upland Desert zones.

This project included a secondary goal area related to assessing the compatibility between the rapid site inventory process and an "Extreme RSI" developed by David Cole. The outcome of this assessment will be addressed in a future thesis document.

Project Results

The Superstition Wilderness rapid site inventory for recreation impacts was initiated in November, 2005 and completed in March, 2007. A total of 32 days of field work were required to complete the assessment. There is no question but that the extreme weather conditions, from 100+ degree temperatures to 3 feet of snow exacerbated the difficulty of the work. In addition, the rugged terrain of the Superstition Wilderness added to the extensive time commitment of this project. In the end, a total of 459 sites were assessed in the inventory. The following tables provide data related to the inventory variables.

2005-2007 RSI Results: Superstition Wilderness Area
Site Descriptors (N=459)

With 459 campsites, there is obvious diversity in campsite appearance, physical qualities and geography within Superstition Wilderness Area. However, based on the 2005-2007 recreation impact inventory, there are some common factors which are noteworthy in terms of campsite descriptors. Overall, the vast majority of sites were visible from the trail or travel route (88.7%); this is common amongst backcountry/wilderness areas, since most site users "look" for campsites while hiking along the trail. The majority of the Superstition sites were located in the Upland Desert environment (76.5%) and did not have water resources in the vicinity of the campsite (81.5%). On-site vegetation was rated as 0-25% with barren cores present, in comparison with off-site vegetation which was rated as 51-75%. Most of the sites had campsite arrangements (including, fire rings, furniture, or kitchen rocks) and the surface area was either talus/rocky (37.7%) or sandy (29.6%). Unlike the northern deserts of Arizona, there was very little presence of cryptobiotic soil (1.3%), however, much like the northern counterparts, if the soil crust was present, it was likely impacts about 50% of the time. In terms of inherent site problems, the only consideration was proximity of the sites to the trail with 93% being less than 200 feet and 60.3% being less than 26 feet from the trail. All of the site descriptor data is contained in the tables below.

Site Descriptor Result Tables

Site Visibility

Visible from Trail/Route	407	88.7%
Other Recreation Sites Visible	116	25.3%
Non-Recreational Sites Visible	53	11.5%

Campsite Descriptors

Campsite Arrangements	291	63.5%
Alcove Sites	6	1.3%
Management Actions On-Site	18	3.9%

(Note: Management actions include signs, fencing, corals, etc.)

Dominant Vegetation On-Site

Ponderosa Pine	2	0.4%
Pinyon-Juniper	21	4.6%
Upland Desert	351	76.5%
Riparian	84	18.3%

Vegetative Groundcover

	On-Site		Off-Site	
0-5%	248	54.0%	3	0.7%
6-25%	150	32.7%	45	9.8%
26-50%	39	8.5%	108	23.5%
51-75%	17	3.7%	218	47.5%
76-95%	5	1.1%	82	17.9%
96-100%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%

Site Water Variables

Water Presence On-Site	85	18.5%
Spring	24	5.2%
Stream	38	8.3%
Potholes	23	5.0%
No Water On-Site	374	81.5%

Site Surface Variables

Sand Surface	136	29.6%
Loam Surface	36	7.8%
Clay Surface	105	22.9%
Talus/Rocky Surface	173	37.7%
Slickrock Surface	1	0.2%
Other Surface Type	7	1.5%
Erosion On-Site	73	15.9%
Cryptobiotic Soil On-Site	6	1.3%
Cryptobioitic Soil Impacts (Impacted if present on-site)	3	50.0%

2005-2007 RSI Results: Superstition Wilderness Area
Site Impact Assessment (N=459)

Of the 459 sites included in the inventory, it was determined through observational indicators that 454 (98.9%) had camping as the primary site activity. The vast majority of sites within Superstition Wilderness are slightly to moderately impacted (81.3%). This is a very positive results for the wilderness area given the close proximity to a large metropolitan population and the lack of a strong backcountry workforce. A slight to moderate rating indicates that people are using the sites, however, there is insufficient impact evidence to warrant implementation of new site prescriptions to control behavior. However, it must be noted that there are nearly 10% of the wilderness area's sites which are heavily or extremely impacted. This includes 45 sites which are in need of immediate managerial site mitigation.

Most of the campsites (58.4%) are small in size, however, there are 31 site clusters (6.8%) within Superstition Wilderness and these represent significant impact areas and are defined as "user created campgrounds". In most cases, site clusters result in a heavy or extreme site rating. As expected, most of the sites included a barren core area; over the course of the

inventory, a total of 726 barren cores were noted. A little over half (54.8%) of the barren cores were small in size (10 ft. x 10 ft.); however, there were 71 very large barren cores (9.8%) and these exceeded 600 square feet of human caused vegetative disruption. The majority of sites included an access trail (76.3%) and only a small portion (4.6%) included 4-6 access trails. Along the same lines, most of the sites had social or spurious trails on-site (68.4%) with 50% of the sites with social trails having few (1-3) trails present.

Fires are permitted in Superstition Wilderness and the inventory strongly reflected this allowance. Active fires, indicating current use, were noted on 48.4% of the sites and residual fires, indicating previous use but not current use, were noted on 72.3% of the sites. In all cases, the vast majority of sites had evidence of 1campfire on-site. The allowance of fires in the Upland Desert zone where there is very little campfire fuel is an on-going question for the Forest Service. In this inventory, the close availability of campfire fuel was considered at each site and the presence of cactus material in the firering was noted. The availability of fuel for the campfire was somewhat evenly dispersed, however, 38.1% of the sites had campfire fuel located great than 200 feet from the site. This issue and the potential restrictions related to campfires in the Upland Desert zone will continue to be a management question for the Tonto National Forest.

The majority of sites had micro-litter present (62.3%) and about a little over a third had macro-litter on-site (37.9%). Human waste was present on 21.8% of the sites; this is a low number in comparison with other southwest backcountry areas with heavy use. As in most backcountry cases, toilet paper was the primary sanitary waste indicator.

Vegetative damage on-site is always a consideration in the backcountry and is usually an indicator of firewood collection or site expansion. About 1/3 of the sites in the Superstition Wilderness had vegetative damage including both tree and shrub damage. In both cases, the site impacts were distributed equally between 1-2 or 3-5 incidents. In addition, about 20% of the incidents consisted of 6-9 impacts. This is definitely a variable that warrants continued observation. Cactus impacts were much less significant at 9.2%, however, these impacts may be more impacting over the longterm often resulting in the complete loss of the plant.

Other impacts of consideration in the Superstition Wilderness included rock impacts (52.9%), livestock impacts (9.4%), packstock impacts (26.1%), and rock impacts (52.9%). In addition, archeological resource impacts were noted. Overall, few cultural resources were found (6.8%) and very few were impacted.

All of the site impact data is contained in the tables below.

Site Size

Small (1-3 people)	268	58.4%
Medium (4-7 people)	103	22.4%
Large (8-11 people)	53	11.5%
Site Cluster (User created campground)	31	6.8%

Barren Cores On-Site

Barren Core Presence		81.9%
Small	398	54.8%
Medium	177	24.4%
Large	67	9.2%
Very Large	71	9.8%
Unclear	13	1.8%

(Note: A total of 726 Barren Core Areas were counted)

Access Trails On-Site

Access Trail Presence	350	76.3%
1-3	329	94.0%
4-6	16	4.6%
7-10	2	0.6%
10+	0	0.0%
NA	3	0.8%

Social Trails On-Site

Social Trail Presence	314	68.4%
Incipient Trails	84	26.8%
1-3	158	50.3%
4-6	47	15.0%
7-10	12	3.8%
10+	12	3.8%

Campfires On-Site

Active Campfires			Residual Campfires		
Presence	222	48.4%	Presence	332	72.3%
With Ring	207	93.2%	With Ring	110	33.1%
1	178	80.2%	1	106	31.9%
2	24	10.8%	2	4	1.2%
3	4	1.8%	3	0	0.0%
4+	1	0.5%	4+	0	0.0%
NA	15	6.8%			

Availability of Dead or Down Fuel

<50 Feet from Site	118	25.7%
<100 Feet from Site	123	26.8%
100-200 Feet from Site	129	28.1%
>200 Feet from Site	175	38.1%

There was evidence of cactus in the fire pit 11.8% (n=54) across all sites; this equated to 24.3% of sites with campfires exhibiting evidence of cactus in the firepit.

Litter On-Site

Micro-Litter	286	62.3%
Macro-Litter	174	37.9%

Evidence of Human Waste On-Site

Presence On-Site	100	21.8%
Toilet Paper (if waste present)	94	94.0%
Fecal Matter (if waste present)	20	20.0%
Cathole Construction (if waste present)	8	8.0%

Vegetative Impacts On-Site

Tree Damage			Shrub Damage		
Presence	139	30.3%	Presence	168	36.6%
1-2	40	28.8%	1-2	57	33.9%
3-5	42	30.2%	3.5	50	29.8%
6-9	29	20.9%	6-9	38	22.6%
10-15	7	5.0%	10-15	14	8.3%
>15	1	0.7%	>15	9	5.4%

A total of 41 (8.9%) sites had evidence of tree root exposure.

Cactus Impacts On-Site

Presence	42	9.2%
1-2 (if present)	31	
3-5 (if present)	10	
6-9 (if present)	0	
10-15 (if present)	1	
>15 (if present)	0	

Rock Impacts On-Site

Presence	243	52.9%
Breaking (if present)	55	22.6%
Scratching (if present)	6	2.5%
Burning (if present)	229	94.2%
Displaying (if present)	5	2.1%
Chipping (if present)	2	0.8%

Other Site Impacts

Streambank Impacts	92	20.0%
Graffiti On-Site	12	2.6%
Vandalism On-Site	2	0.4%
Motorized Intrusions	1	0.2%

(Note: Motorized intrusions were noted by tracks on-site).

Stock Impacts On-Site

Livestock Impacts			Packstock Impacts		
Presence	43	9.4%	Presence	120	26.1%
Manure (if present)	43	100%	Manure (if present)	69	57.5%
Hoof (if present)	4	9.3%	Hoof (if present)	85	70.8%
Vegetative	4	9.3%	Vegetative (if present)	32	26.7%

Archeological Presence/Impacts On-Site

Arch Presence	31	6.8%			
Dwellings (if present)	6	19.4%	Impacts	1	16.6%
Rock Art (if present)	1	3.2%	Impacts	0	0.0%
Artifacts (if present)	28	90.3%	Impacts	4	14.3%

Inherent Site Problems

Too Close to Main Trail	427	93.0%	60.3% <26 Feet
Too Close to Water Features	91	19.8%	8.2% <26 Feet
Too Close to Cultural Features	26	5.7%	3.9% <26 Feet

(Note: Too Close = <200 Feet)

Overall Site Impact Rating

Extreme	13	2.8%
Heavy	32	7.0%
Moderate	162	35.3%
Slight	211	46.0%
Unimpacted	41	8.9%

2005-2007 RSI Results: Superstition Wilderness Area
Comments and Conclusions

The 2005-2007 Rapid Site Inventory provided a snap-shot of current impacts within Superstition Wilderness Area, Tonto National Forest. Overall, monitoring of recreational impacts is longterm trend analysis. The current inventory has set the stage for an on-going monitoring program within Superstition Wilderness Area. The current baseline data will enable managers to determine future changes, positive or negative, in impact quantity or quality.

Based on the results and inherent concerns related to location of the wilderness area, there are some final comments and conclusions. First, the most important consideration is site proliferation within Superstition Wilderness Area. As with most wilderness areas, camping is not designated or prescribed in any manner. With increasing use, the current level of 459 sites could easily exceed 600 sites without managers recognizing the change. Site proliferation should be assessed every 5-7 years depending on changes to use figures. The second consideration deals with proximity to a large metropolitan area and the pressures of boundary development. The Tonto National Forest should be very aware of the potential for non-recreational activity within the wilderness boundaries, primarily, trash dumping, motorized intrusions, and general urban fringe impacts (backyard intrusions within wilderness boundaries). Finally, consideration should be given to the potential for increasing "special" group use to the exclusion of the general wilderness user. There is no question but that there are added impacts from large group use as opposed to small individual groups moving through the wilderness. During the inventory, a number of large, special groups were noted. In many cases, the leaders of the group were prepared for wilderness travel, but the members of the group were unprepared and unconcerned about resource impacts. For this situation, outreach to special groups can diminish significant impacts.

Overall, the Superstition Wilderness Area is in good condition with acceptable impacts on the majority of sites. There are some sites which are in need of managerial mitigation to decrease the level of impact. In addition, there are potential trends which need to be watched related to future wilderness use.

1). Increasing site size is always a consideration in backcountry environments. This is usually manifest through tracking vegetative impacts on-site and changes related to the size of barren core areas.

2). Social trails on backcountry sites can quickly exceed site standards if left unattended. This is particularly true on sites where there are nearby cultural or natural features of interest to site users. It is also a consideration on sites where groups are interacting with other sites/groups on a regular basis or heavily used sites.

3). The relationship between campfire fuel availability, fuel gathering, and cacti damage should be further evaluated. In most cases, where fuel is not readily available for campfire use and inappropriate vegetative impacts are likely to occur (cacti, shrubs, grasses), campfires should

be restricted. On sites where campfire fuel availability is good and close, campfires should be allowed.

4). Currently, Superstition Wilderness Area campsites are very clean. There is almost no non-recreational trash dumping, very little litter, and a manageable amount of sanitary waste. User numbers or changes in user groups can dramatically affect each of these variables. It is critical to monitor the wilderness characteristics of sites on a regular basis and to remind users through educational outreach of the need for LNT behaviors related to sanitary waste, water use, and debri and litter. In particular, site users may not understand the importance of not camping near a water source due to the very limited resources in the area. It is the responsibility of the Forest Service to continue to work with highly urbanized users in understanding the best way to visit the wilderness and minimize their urbanized impacts.

The 2005-2007 Rapid Site Inventory has provided Superstition Wilderness Area with baseline data to now continue to document physical site impacts related to recreational users. From this point, it would be easy to launch an on-going monitoring program which rotates across the wilderness area and provides site information for future managerial actions. A database has been developed for information storage/access and the major site variables for on-site data collection have been determined. Continued implementation of the Limits of Acceptable Change process for future management of the wilderness area is on-track for Superstition Wilderness Area.

APPENDIX I

Superstition Wilderness Area
Rapid Site Inventory for Wilderness Recreation Impacts
Data Collection Variable List

Superstition Wilderness Area
Rapid Site Inventory for Wilderness Recreation Impacts
Variable List

Site Descriptor Information
Trail ID Number (From map or assigned if trail is user created)
Site ID Number (Sequential from Trail Beginning)
GPS Coordinates:
Digital Images:
Data Collector
Date (month/day/year)
Site Narrative Description (Be very specific: this is used to relocate a site):
Site Visible from the Trail/Route: (1) yes (2) no
Other Sites Visible from Site: (1) yes (2) no
Non-Recreational Sites Visible from Site: (1) yes (2) no
Campsite Arrangements On Site: (1) yes (2) no
Alcove Site: (1) yes (2) no
Management Actions On-Site (Signs, Fencing, Corals, etc.): (1) yes (2) no
Dominant Vegetation: PP PJ Upland Desert Riparian
Vegetative Ground Cover ON-SITE
(1) 0-5% (2) 6-25% (3) 26-50% (4) 51-75% (5) 76-95% (6) 96-100%
Vegetative Ground Cover OFF-SITE
(1) 0-5% (2) 6-25% (3) 26-50% (4) 51-75% (5) 76-95% (6) 96-100%
Water Presence: (1) spring (2) stream (3) potholes (4) none
Name of Source:
Surface Type: (1) sand (2) loam (3) clay (4) talus/rocky (5) slickrock (6) NA/other
Evidence of Soil Erosion On-Site: (1) yes (2) no
Crytobiotic Soil Present On-Site: (1) yes (2) no

Inherent Site Problems:
Proximity of Site to Main Trail:
(1) <10' (2) 11-25' (3) 26-50' (4) 51-100' (5) 101-200' (6) Over 200
Proximity of Site To Water Features/Springs:
(1) <10' (2) 11-25' (3) 26-50' (4) 51-100' (5) 101-200' (6) Over 200
Proximity of Site To Cultural Features:
(1) <10' (2) 11-25' (3) 26-50' (4) 51-100' (5) 101-200' (6) Over 200

Site Physical Impact Assessment
Campsite: (1) yes (2) no
Site Size:
(1) Small - 1-3 people (2) Medium - 4-7 people (3) Large - 8-11 people (4) Site Cluster
→Number of Camps/Groups in Site Cluster:
Is there a Human-caused Barren Core Present On-Site? (1) yes (2) no
Number of Human-caused Barren Core Areas Present On-Site
Number of Small (100 sqft or less) [10 ft X 10 ft]
Number of Medium (100-400 sqft) [20 ft x 20 ft]

Number of Large (400-600 sqft) [25 ft x 25 ft]
Number of Very Large (600+ sqft) [Greater than 25x25]

Access Trails to Site: (1) yes (2) no
NUMBER of Access Trails to Camp Site
Social Trails Around Site: (1) yes (2) no
(1) Incipient (2) 1-3 (3) 4-6 (4) 7-10 (5) 10+

Active Campfire Evidence On Site: (1) yes (2) no
NUMBER of Active Campfires On-Site
NUMBER of Active Campfires with a RING On-Site
Residual Campfire Evidence On Site: (1) yes (2) no
NUMBER of Residual Campfires On-Site
NUMBER of Residual Campfires with a RING On-Site

Evidence of CACTUS Fire Impacts: (1) yes (2) no
Dead and down FUEL WOOD <50 feet from Site: (1) yes (2) no
<100 Feet (1) yes (2) no
100-200 Feet (1) yes (2) no
>200 Feet (1) yes (2) no

Micro-Litter On-Site: (1) yes (2) no
Macro-Litter On-Site: (1) yes (2) no
Evidence of Human Waste: (1) Yes (2) No
(1) Toilet paper (2) Fecal matter (3) Cathole construction **[Choice of 2]**

Recent and Obvious Human-Caused Tree Damage: (1) yes (2) no
Number of OBVIOUS RECENT Tree Damage Incidents on Site:
(1) 1-2 (2) 3-5 (3) 6-8 (4) 10-15 (5) Over 15

Root Exposure of Trees: (1) yes (2) no
Recent and Obvious Human-Caused Shrub Damage: (1) yes (2) no
Number of OBVIOUS RECENT Shrub Damage Incidents on Site:
Default: 0 (1) 1-2 (2) 3-5 (3) 6-8 (4) 10-15 (5) Over 15

Recent and Obvious Human-Caused Cactus Damage: (1) yes (2) no
Number of OBVIOUS RECENT Tree Damage Incidents on Site:
Default: 0 (1) 1-2 (2) 3-5 (3) 6-8 (4) 10-15 (5) Over 15

Cryptobiotic Soil Impacts:
(1) Yes, single trail (2) Yes, multiple trails (3) Yes, barren core disturbance (4) No
Rock Impacts: (1) yes (2) no [Below: Choice of 2] ↘
(1) Breaking (2) Scratching (3) Burning (4) Displaying (5) Chipping (6) Other
Streambank Impacts: (1) yes (2) no
Evidence of User Graffiti on Site: (1) yes (2) no
Describe:

Evidence of User Vandalism: (1) yes (2) no
Describe:
Evidence of Motorized Intrusions: (1) yes (2) no
Motorized Evidence was: (1) Tracks (2) Observed (3) Debri (4) Oil (5) Skid Marks
Livestock Impacts On Site: (1) yes (2) no
Manure (1) yes (2) no
Hoof (1) yes (2) no
Vegetative Impacts (1) yes (2) no
Equestrian Impacts On Site: (1) yes (2) no
Manure (1) yes (2) no
Hoof (1) yes (2) no
Vegetative Impacts (1) yes (2) no

Cultural Presence/Impacts:
Presence of Archeological Resources On-site: (1) yes (2) no
Presence of Archeological Dwellings: (1) yes (2) no
Dwelling Impacts: (1) yes (2) no
Describe Dwelling Impacts: _____

Presence of Rock Art/Historic Inscriptions (1) yes (2) no
Rock Art/Historic Inscription Impacts: (1) yes (2) no
Describe Rock Art Impacts: _____

Presence of Artifacts (1) yes (2) no
Artifact Impacts: (1) yes (2) no
Artifact Impacts:
Additional Archeological Impact Comments:

OVERALL SITE IMPACT RATING:
(1) Extreme (2) Heavy (3) Moderate (4) Slight (5) Unimpacted

Field Comments:

Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District
Site Rating Explanations

Extreme

The site has many impacts noted on the monitoring form (either a high number of impact areas or a high frequency of impacts in an impact area) . The impacts are at an unacceptable level for recreational use and/or are detrimental to the resource base. The site is hammered. The site needs managerial assistance in order to protect the integrity of the resource base. This is an "out-of-control" site.

Heavy

The site has many impacts noted on the monitoring form and is being well used (either a high number of impact areas or a high frequency of impacts in an impact area) . The impacts are not at the level of being unacceptable to either recreational use or the resource base - but the site is on the threshold of becoming overused. The integrity of the resource base is being stretched, but still protected. The site needs to be watched to prevent impacts from becoming extreme.

Moderate

The site has obvious use and the range of impacts are noted on the form (either a medium number of impact areas or a medium frequency of impacts in an impact area). The impacts are appropriate for the site and not detrimental to the resource base. Continue to allow current use and monitor.

Slight

The site has a few impacts noted on the form, but the impacts are neither numerous or significant (either a low frequency of impact areas or a low frequency of impacts in an impact area). The site may have been used in the past and is not currently receiving use or the site many be receiving very little current use. The integrity of the resource base for this site is being protected. Continue to monitor if site has the potential to move from slight to moderate.

Unimpacted

The site has been used in the past (perhaps and ancient or historic site), but is not currently being used. Site has few or no impacts to note (either no impact areas or an extremely low frequency of impacts in any 1-2 impact areas), but there is visual evidence on-site to indicate that there has been prior use.

APPENDIX II

Superstition Wilderness Area
Rapid Site Inventory for Wilderness Recreation Impacts
Trails and Sites

Trails and Sites
RSI 2005-2007

Trails N=35
Sites N=459

Trail #	# of Sites	Site % by Trail
101	2	0.4%
102	18	3.9%
103	51	11.1%×
104	63	13.7%×
105	17	3.7%
106	15	3.3%
107	27	5.9%
108	15	3.3%
109	53	11.5%×
109A	7	1.5%
110	9	2.0%
111	13	2.8%
112	10	2.2%
117	6	1.3%
118	3	0.7%
119	4	0.9%
122	3	0.7%
129	5	1.1%
203	7	1.5%
212	15	3.3%
213	4	0.9%
234	6	1.3%
235	7	1.5%
236	15	3.3%
238	5	1.1%
239	21	4.6%
241	9	2.0%
256	12	2.6%
270	3	0.7%
271	3	0.7%
275	5	1.1%
276	3	0.7%
900	9	2.0%
901	8	1.7%
902	6	1.3%